



The Hongkong Telegraph

Today's Weather: Light or moderate ESE winds veering southerly later; fair, becoming cloudy tonight with patches of drizzle.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1013.6 mbs., 29.93 in. Temperature, 78.8 deg. F. Dew point, 74 deg. F. Relative humidity, 80. Wind direction, East. Wind force, 13 knots.
Low water: 9 in. at 8.45 p.m.

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VOL. IV NO. 114

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1949

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S'HAH ALMOST ISOLATED

S'hai Scene Changes

Hongkong-Formosa Exchange

Bevin Turns Down Suggestion

London, May 16.—The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, today declined a suggestion by Mr. William Teeling, Opposition Conservative, that he should reconsider the position of Formosa under the Cairo Agreement so that the surplus population and industries of Hongkong might be transferred there.

Mr. Teeling asked if Mr. Bevin realised that Formosa was "actually offered" to Great Britain before it was taken over by the Japanese. Did he further realise that Hongkong could not go on as a moribund Chinese island? If they wanted the protection of Britain why should they not be allowed to have it in Formosa?

Mr. Bevin replied, "I think my predecessor in 1945 was a very wise statesman in not taking it on. I hope I am keeping up that tradition by not taking it on now. I can not agree to the proposal."

Mr. Teeling thought that Mr. Bevin was not taking the question seriously. It had not yet been handed back to China and very great trouble about it was likely in the near future, he said.

Mr. Bevin replied, "I have given serious consideration to it but I think the suggestion is rather startling."—Reuter.

CLAY PROMOTED

Washington, May 16.—President Truman today nominated General Lucius D. Clay, former American Commander in Germany for retirement in Germany. Clay will return to this country tomorrow and will be given a big official welcome here.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Qualifications For The Vote

NOTHING could be more welcome than the endeavours now being made, principally through the agency of the Chinese Reform Club, to stimulate the interest of the Colony's Chinese population in the subject of constitutional reform. It is from the Chinese intelligentsia in Hongkong that the lead must come, and through them must be explained to the less educated thousands the complexities of the subject. For these two reasons alone it is essential that those who speak for and through the Chinese population should recognise fundamental requirements and work as far as possible to a common platform. The Chinese Reform Club has given voice to a number of objectives; for example, it supports the Landale proposal to revise the Legislative Council bringing the Unofficial membership to 11 and carrying with it an Unofficial majority. Mr. Ma Man-fai, one of the Club's leading spokesmen has gone so far as to suggest that these 11 members should be divided five British, five Chinese and one Portuguese. But on two issues the Club is at variance with the Landale motion: firstly it believes that all Unofficials should be popularly elected; secondly, that a British nationality should not be an essential qualification for the franchise. It is conceivable that Mr. Landale is willing to agree to the proposition that under a new constitution all Unofficials should be elected. His original suggestion that some should be elected and some nominated was expressed in such general terms as to leave the impression that he would be prepared to bow to majority opinion on this particular point. Generally speaking it can be expected that the abolition of nominated Councillors would be welcomed by the community, the most articulate section of which has long felt that this method of choosing so-called popular representatives is anachronistic and certainly not particularly democratic. Moreover it can be argued with reasonable logic that if an electorate is

thought fit to vote for, say, six Unofficial members of Legislative Council, it is equally well suited to return all the Unofficials. It is the responsibility of the electors to see that the best representatives are returned, and if they fail to do this, they rightly qualify for the barb that the "people get the Government they deserve." More provocative, and much less logical, is the proposition, first advanced by the Chinese Reform Club and subsequently supported by Mr. Percy Chen in an address to the Chinese YMCA, that anybody (but Chinese especially) irrespective of British nationality, should be entitled to a vote. The suggestion is without precedence, historical or legal, and it is untenable. No Briton would be permitted to vote in Chinese national, provincial or local elections, no matter how long his residence in China or what he paid in taxation; nor would a British subject be permitted to vote in other foreign countries, or an alien be enfranchised in Britain. It must be remembered that, no matter the preponderance of Chinese within Hongkong's frontiers, this is a British colony, subject to British laws and owing allegiance to the Crown in which is invested those laws, traditions and precedents. We cannot, even if we would, usurp them. The British nationality qualification must, assuredly, disfranchise a large proportion of the community, and because of this, it behoves the champions of the Chinese voters' cause to seek an alternative which is legally and historically acceptable. One such course is a form of naturalisation, i.e., Hongkong citizenship, whereunder a person would swear first loyalties to the Colony, and would gain, as one privilege, the vote. This line of procedure might profitably be explored by the various spokesmen for the Chinese community who wish to become enfranchised, for they cannot hope to have their present wishes met on the lines suggested by their reformists.

Only One Narrow Corridor Left

REDS PROMISE CITY EARLY "LIBERATION"

Shanghai, May 16.—The Chinese Communists throw a ring of men and guns around Shanghai on all sides today. The greatest city in China was isolated by Communist forces driving into the outlying suburbs save for a narrow corridor in the Whangpoo River.

The Communist vanguard pressed close to the Woosung forts at the mouth of the Whangpoo a few miles from Shanghai. They were also near Hungjiao airfield just southwest of Shanghai. To the southeast across the Whangpoo river from the billion-dollar Bund the Communist guerrillas reached Nanhwei district, about 17 miles distant.

All foreign ships were diverted from the port of Shanghai. An American LCI has been plying up and down the Whangpoo between Shanghai and American ships off the mouth of the Yangtze, ferrying out the last of 1,500 Americans who wanted to leave. All passenger train service on Shanghai's two lines to Hangchow and Nanking have been halted "until further notice." All trains on both lines were reported to have been commandeered for troop movements.

Shanghai became an armed camp. Armoured cars patrolled the main streets. Residents remained at home unless their business was compelling. The sound of explosions were heard intermittently from north and west all day. Pillboxes and sandbag emplacements were being thrown up in various downtown streets. Stone and sandbag barricades for machine gunners sprang up around the municipal and government buildings in the city.

Whether the Nationalists intended to fight in the streets was a matter of conjecture. An official statement from the Shanghai Garrison Headquarters said the Nationalists still held positions seven to 10 miles west of Woosung although bitter fighting was going on.

HAMMER BLOWS BY FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW

Manila, May 16.—I flew out of Shanghai on the last international aeroplane. The Communists were hitting Shanghai with hammer blows from two directions. From our Northeast Airlines plane 1,000 feet in the air we could see part of the struggle for the city.

We were directly over the heads of two Communist armies that were encircling the city. We could see fires from a village burned by the advancing Communists. A dotted line of shell bursts was plainly visible.

At the airport, I received a telephone call from the United Press Bureau in Shanghai. It reported that fighting was underway in Footing district directly across the Whangpoo River and that smoke from burning buildings was visible. It seemed likely that Lungwa airport would be cut off from Shanghai soon by the Nationalist forces. Columns of Nationalist troops followed by the commissary soldiers with baskets of food choked the roads between the airport and the city.

Military Police in jeeps and trucks halted all traffic at gunpoint and demanded identification of all civilians. Traffic police stood in the middle of intersections which overnight have been converted into sand-bagged machinegun nests thronged with armed soldiers.

Tension everywhere mounted momentarily as the low rumble of artillery came closer. Reports indicated intense fighting at the Woosung forts.

TREMENDOUS RESERVES

The Communists, after attempting to soften up the forts with artillery, threw wave after wave of infantry against the embattled Nationalists.

A commander of Nationalist troops told the United Press, "They are throwing tremendous reserves at us in continuous waves."

The Woosung forts control the sea exits from Shanghai. While they were still in Nationalist possession, the actual result of the battle raging there is to bottle up the seaport because no shipping, including United States and British fleet units, is willing to risk coming within range of the Communist shore batteries.

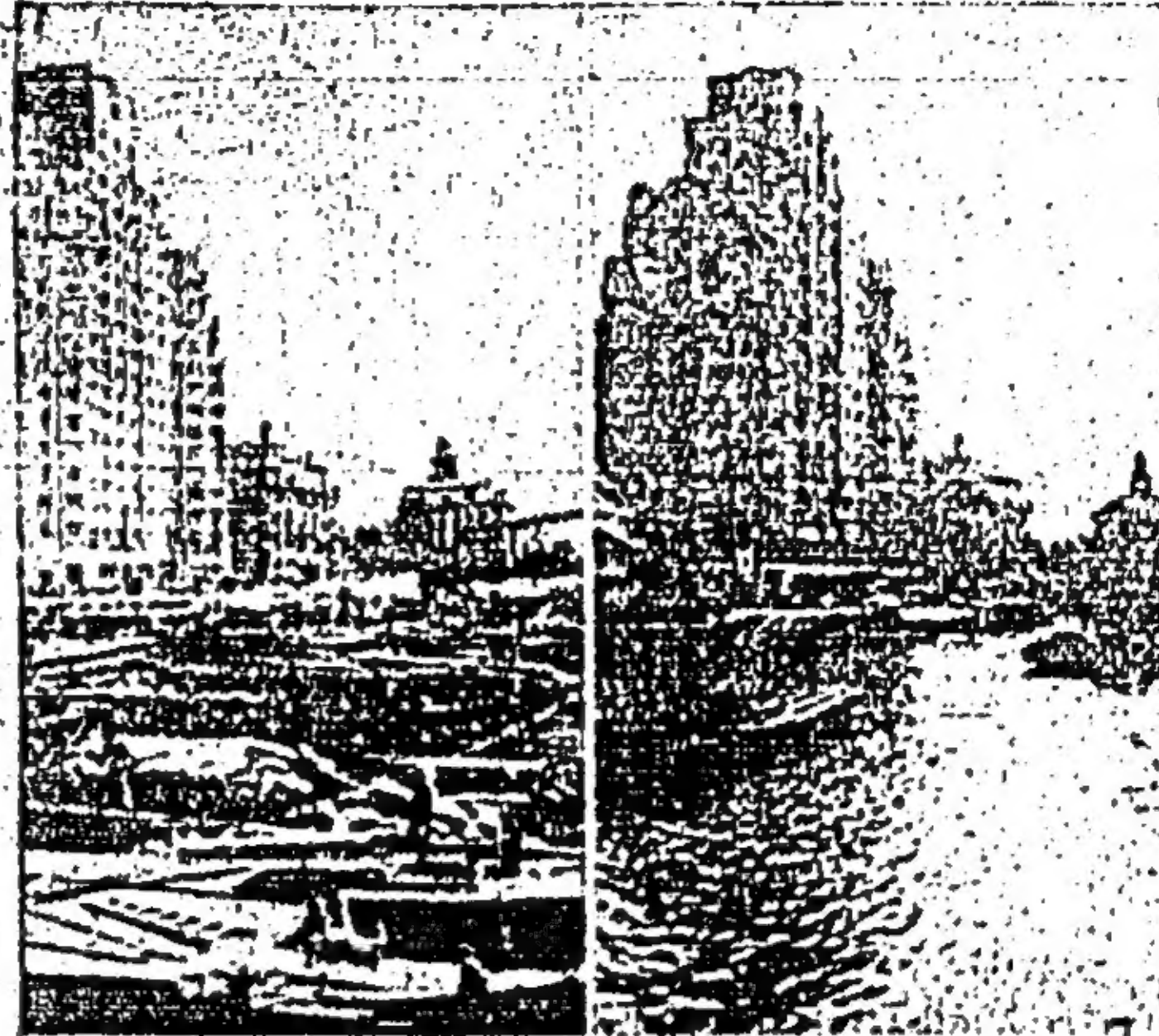
There is no United States commercial shipping now in Shanghai harbour which is practically emptied of everything except ferries. The Royal Air Force vacated 130 Britons from a seaplane base adjoining Lungwa airport. The sound of gunfire was in my ears as I boarded the plane.—United Press.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS

New York, May 16.—Communist assault troops closed in on Shanghai's great international airport on Monday and concentrated artillery fire on targets at the besieged city's outskirts.

A Communist broadcast from Footing declared that Shanghai "will be liberated in the not distant future." It gave the Red positions as 12 miles from the city on the west and south-west. Dispatches from Shanghai have admitted penetrations to within five miles of the city's outskirts.

With the Reds besieging Shanghai, residents of the great city waited with little outward show of concern. Most foreign airlines, including Pan American and Northwest, have flown all their planes out of the Shanghai area.



Soochow Creek, Shanghai, normally crowded with sampans and various small craft, is shown at left with the Broadway Mansions in the background. At right is the same scene today after the authorities ordered the river to be cleared as a precaution against sabotage. — AP Picture.

The First Civilian Casualties

Shanghai, May 17.—The first civilian casualties in the Battle of Shanghai occurred yesterday when a number of passers-by in the eastern district of Shanghai, not far from Broadway Mansions, were killed and wounded by a bomb from a Nationalist plane returning from a bombing mission.

Garrison Headquarters said that the bomb, which exploded in the street, fell through the carelessness of the crew of the plane. General Tang En-po, Commander of the Nanking-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters, expressed regret over the tragic incident and instructed the police to make an investigation into the matter.

Many window panes of the United Nations office building were broken by the force of the explosion. — Reuter.

Boy Who Can't Stop Sneezing

Hundreds Of Cures Suggested

London, May 16.—More than a hundred telegrams and phone calls suggesting cures poured in today on Michael Hippisley, 14-year-old school boy who cannot stop sneezing from hay fever.

For nine days he has sneezed every few seconds. Tonight he was still at it, and thought he had sneezed more than 130,000 times. A hypnotist put the boy into a trance for 30 minutes. The sneezing stopped. But when he was awakened it started again.

Doctors tonight planned a course of manipulative surgery. If that failed they would consider putting him in an oxygen tent.

FAITH HEALER

Meanwhile, from all over the country came advice. Cures ranged from drinking chamomile tea, swallowing castor oil and sucking peppermint.

Michael today was interviewed by a faith healer who cycled four miles and told the boy's mother: "I have been sent by God to heal your son." After an hour of faith treatment, Michael still sneezed. The healer departed on his cycle.

The cause of the sneezing is hay fever, about which medical men confess they know little. Some doctors consider there is a psychological basis for his sneezing, which stops only when the boy is in a drugged sleep.

Michael said at his home at Highgate, London, tonight: "I cannot go on for ever. I think it will end soon." Then he sneezed.—Reuter.

Foreign Air Pilots Being Retrenched

The Telegraph learns from reliable sources that the three principal Chinese aviation concerns operating planes between Hongkong and China are in the process of laying-off a substantial proportion of their European pilots.

The three lines are CNAC, CATC and General Chen's CAT.

It is believed that at least 50 percent of CAT's foreign pilots are being retrenched, starting this week. This will involve a minimum of 25 pilots.

It is also understood that the other two Chinese airlines are disposing of the services of the majority of their foreign flying officers.

PLANE FOUND

Santiago De Chile, May 16.—The Italian light plane "Children's Angel", missing on a flight from Chile to Bolivia, was found, undamaged, by Chilean guards today in the Comanchi district near the Chile-Bolivia frontier. It was officially announced here.

The plane, which had been forced to land through lack of fuel, left Iquique, Chile, yesterday during a South American tour to collect funds for Italian child war victims.—Reuter.

Magistrate Refuses Bail For Eisler

US Communist Wanted On Perjury Charges

London, May 16.—Gerhard Eisler, German-born American Communist, was today remanded by London's Bow Street Court, hearing extradition proceedings, until May 24.

When the proceedings opened, Eisler sat in the dock cleaning his horn-rimmed glasses as Detective-Inspector William Bray, of Scotland Yard, gave evidence of his arrest from the Polish liner Batory off Southampton on Saturday.

Eisler, who carried a book and some newspapers, was again represented by Mr Dudley Collard, London barrister.

After Inspector Bray had repeated the details of the arrest in the same terms as the evidence he had given earlier in Southampton, he asked for Eisler to be remanded in custody for eight days.

Mr Collard: Will you be ready to proceed with the case in eight days' time?

Inspector Bray: I cannot say, Sir.

Applying for bail, Mr Collard said that Eisler had been in and out of detention for the past four years.

His description as America's No. 1 Communist had "not an atom of truth", Eisler had always been a German and escaped from Germany where he had worked underground.

Mr Collard referred to Eisler's being detained at Ellis Island and being questioned on a form for exit.

Forty questions "It was in filling up the form for the exit permit that he was alleged to have committed the offence that the Americans say amounted to perjury", Mr Collard said.

There were 40 or so questions on the form. The alleged perjury related to the name given by Eisler to the organisations to which he had belonged in the past 10 years and his membership of the Communist Party.

He was alleged to have said that his name was Gerhard, by which he had been known in Germany. He assumed that the Americans say amounted to perjury, Mr Collard said.

The third allegation of perjury was that Eisler did not mention the United States among the countries in which he had lived.

Mr Collard said: "I tried for perjury and convicted he was released on bail pending an appeal, which was dismissed by a majority of two to one."

"One of the judges indicated that a fair trial could not be held where a Communist was involved," Mr Collard added.

STOWED AWAY

Mr Collard said that Eisler finally decided that he would never get out of America "unless he stowed away—which he did."

"In my submission it is quite clear when you have heard the

evidence that the charge was a political one and apart from that, they are anxious to get him back to try him on another charge of contempt of Congress", Mr Collard added.

He also stated that a good deal of evidence would be necessary and "wisdom might have to come over" from America.

It might take a month to prepare the defence's case. "The police may say this man is of no fixed abode: an observation which would come ill from them, as the only place of abode he had was aboard the Polish ship."

After Mr Collard had said that "substantial sureties" would be offered and that Eisler would comply with any reasonable conditions of bail, the Magistrate, Mr J. F. Eastwood, said: "I cannot possibly grant bail today from what you have told me."

"He has been convicted of a crime, that is perjury, by a properly appointed court of the USA and his appeal against that has been dismissed."

OBJECTION OVERRULED

In an earlier exchange with Inspector Bray, the police witness agreed that Eisler had been brought ashore by the Batory, a collection of the Polish authorities.

Mr Collard: Is it a fact that he was in possession of a first class ticket to Poland?

Inspector Bray: I saw the counterfoil of the receipt for payment in the ship's papers.

So far as this country is concerned, he has a clean record?—I know nothing to his detriment in this country, Sir.

Mr Collard was confident that he would be able to show in due course that Eisler was of a political character. Another possible defence was that of fugitive criminal.

The Magistrate remanded Eisler a few minutes after the proceedings had opened.

After bail had been refused, Eisler was taken by a warder from the court where he had spent about 30 minutes.

Outside the Court building Communists paraded with anti-American placards.

The placards said, No U.S. Methods Here, "Set Eisler Free" and, "Release Eisler The Anti-Fascist."

Several hundred spectators and 40 journalists were waiting outside the Court when a police car with Eisler drew up.

One bystander shouted, "Good luck, comrade"—Reuter.

REPRIEVE FOR MURDERER

Leeds, England, May 16.—The Home Secretary, Mr. James Chuter Ede, has recommended a reprieve for 20-year-old Ernest Hockley, who was sentenced to death at Leeds Assizes on April 26, for the murder of a 20-year-old girl, May Cooper.

Hockley pleaded guilty to stabbing the girl, who worked at the same factory as he. It was stated at the trial that Hockley stated at the trial that Hockley was in a state of mind when he was slaying the girl. His execution had been fixed for Thursday.—Reuter.

Contact Made With Italian Bandit Chieftain

Palermo, May 16.—A force of about 5,000 police, troops and Carabinieri made contact today in the cave-riddled mountain fastnesses of Sicily's Motepole area with the forces of the bandit chieftain, Salvatore Giuliano. Patrols of the anti-bandit army, which is supported by donkey-borne mountain mortars, suffered the first casualties in these ambushes. At least three police were seriously wounded.

The anti-bandit forces' casualties since 1945 now number 70 dead, and about twice that number in wounded.

Government forces under the police chief, General Giovanni D'Amico, were undecided late today whether to face an open battle. They considered using aircraft, and then decided that the mountain caves provide too many natural shelters.

The police said the outcome was sure to be the capture of Giuliano and his outlaws, but they could not say when. They

believed that Giuliano would welcome an open battle and the opportunity it might give him to escape the encircling troops and leave the island.

They may try to starve the bandits out, but this has its disadvantages, because the people of the hills, partly in fear, partly in genuine sympathy, assist and feed the band.

The total strength of 28-year-old Giuliano's forces was seriously estimated at from 10 to 50 men.—Reuter.

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WOMANSENSE

THE CAPRI CROWD

Robb draws the oh-so-little they're wearing



LOOKING from the terrace of one of the rock restaurants—Gracie Fields' property is the cluster of buildings you see opposite—Robb picks out the fashion points from a typical cluster on Capri. "It would be difficult," he says, "to find enough material for one dress out of the beach-wear of all the people here."

Take them one by one: left to right.

- 1 SHE chooses a scheme in vermilion and brown dominated by a short brown linen Robin Hood jerkin over red linen pants, with a huge red tie-scarf and red straw hat. She carries a brown and red beach-bag.
- 2 SHE has a new (and very sound) idea for a beach-hat—a white polo-cap with a stiffened peak, softening by drapes and folds into a sun-guard behind.
- 3 SHE has the best idea for the young person. An off-the-shoulder top, and short-skirts in tartan.
- 4 SHE wears next to nothing on top, but a full, ankle-length, ballet skirt of yellow tulle, with a matching
- 5 SHE goes for Glamour With the Least Effort—in a brassiere and slacks of navy linen—and, of course, the hair helps.
- 6 SHE is the Glamour At Any Cost type. In white and coral pink, she wears a full display of coral jewellery—earrings, four-string necklace, bracelets, rings, and brooch for her bracelet. Her white hat ties under the chin with a thick white cord, and her nails are tinted to match her coral lipstick. Even the young man in attendance has to help in the general effect. He wears shorts of the same flowered material as her shortest-of-short beach skirts.

(London Express Service)

'Condensed Living' Being Advocated

By ELIZABETH TOOMEY

New York. The single bed had hinges along one side so it could be folded into a long, low cabinet. Striated plywood doors opened out from the centre form a head and footboard for the bed. A fluorescent lighting tube along the inside of the headboard door even made a bed lamp.

The cabinet was 18 inches deep and eight feet long, but it also held storage space for linen, some clothes and a bedside radio. Sloane says a similar design is on the market now, but his model never has gone any farther than his own living room. His full-time business is making models of new products for other designers and building furniture to order.

But his favourite topic of conversation still is condensed living. In Sloane's dream-house, every wall will hold the makings of another room.—United Press.

Features Invisible

Two other walls have been covered with ordinary burlap and then painted a pink-beige. The fourth wall has floor to ceiling drapes that pull across the wall and wide window.

The dining room table opens out of the cardboard-covered wall. By making the openings along the regular lines of the cardboard, Sloane has made the built-in features invisible. The table opens down from the top. It's also hinged in the middle so it either can be half open to seat four, or folded completely out to seat eight or ten people.

Sloane turned the wall space behind the table into an attractive china cabinet, painted chertreuse, with a mirrored back and glass shelves.

A leather-covered bench doubles as dining room seating and storage space. The leather seat lifts up so the space below can hold tinners goods and pots and pans.

The corrugated cardboard wall also opens to reveal a broom closet, ironing board and shelves for general storage. The built-in kitchen fits into a tiny alcove along one side, which is covered by figured draperies continuing around the alcove and across the one end of the room.

Cabinet Bed Folds

One of Sloane's pet ideas for condensed living isn't in his present apartment. It's a fold-away cabinet bed that he designed for his own use two years

TREATING A PAINFUL EAR INFECTION

By HERMAN N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

FUNGUS infection of the external ear, previously believed to be a disorder confined to those living in tropic areas, is by no means uncommon in the United States today.

For that reason, the war experience of Dr. Ben L. Bryant of Los Angeles is helpful. In one 20-month period he observed more than 4,000 cases of this disorder. He found that the usual method of treatment cleared up the condition for a time, but that patients invariably had a recurrence of the disorder within three to five weeks.

Successful Treatment

This experience has led to a more thorough-going and successful treatment, aimed first at getting rid of the secondary infections which nearly always over-grow the fungus and, afterwards, deal with the fungus itself.

Keeping the ear canal meticulously clean is the first necessary step in treatment. This often requires great patience on the part of the physician, since thorough cleansing of a badly inflamed ear may take as much as 20 minutes. A thorough job can be done only by washing the ear canal by means of a large metal syringe. There is no danger in this procedure if the ear canal is carefully and thoroughly dried afterwards. This must, however, be done with a light hand so as to avoid further injury to the canal wall.

When the inflammation of the skin is moderate and there is only a slight swelling of the tissues, inserting a piece of cotton covered with a sulfathiazole ointment, and replacing it with a similar pledget after 24 hours, is usually sufficient to overcome the difficulty. The piece of cotton should fill the ear canal without causing any painful pressure.

"Nature Paste" New Make-up

Discovery
By PATRICIA CLARY

THE latest boon to looking like Hedy Lamarr with a face like Harpo Marx is a "nature" skin cream that covers blemishes, looks like real skin, adds or subtracts sunken, does not get rubbed off.

The "nature" paste is a vegetable stain, mild and harmless, in short lengths with dried celery, chopped eggs and lettuce. How beautiful those salads looked with their garnish of flowers tucked at the edge!

"In Chicago we found that many homemakers liked cabbage cut in strips, steamed and dressed with heated sour cream and sliced stuffed olives—a very beautiful dish," Madame said.

Leaving them natural was no answer. Actors without makeup often photograph chalky white.

Quickly Applied

"The best thing about it," he said, "is that it only takes half the time to put on that ordinary makeup does. The girls in the picture can come to the studio at 8 and be on the set at 9."

"Usually they have to be here at seven. That extra hour of beauty sleep does about as much for them as the makeup."

Men like the "nature" look, too, the makeup expert claimed. It's more comfortable than sticky creams.

He foresees a big demand for the "nature" look from women everywhere. I'll keep them from looking when they're made up as if they were wearing masks.

"We don't know just how soon we can get it on the market. It's not for sale now," he said. "I expect to see a lot of it used when women can buy it."

When they go to the beach, for instance, they can smear themselves with the "nature" stuff in the morning and look like a nut-brown Lana Turner all day long.—United Press.

A Successful Home Permanent



Courtesy Richard Hudnut

For your home permanent to be successful, it is important that you read the manufacturer's instructions and not use your own judgment.

By HELEN FOLLETT

HOME permanent waves are a boon and a blessing to the girl whose beauty budget is limited and who would like curls. Owners of beauty shops say that the older women are still coming to them for professional attentions, that the majority of home waveers are younger ones who really find it fun to put undulations and ringlets in their glorious crowns.

If you are thinking of experimenting with this sensational innovation, it would be a good idea to find a friend who is also so inclined. "You do mine; I'll do yours." While it is easy enough to wind the hair front and sides, it is rather difficult to manage rear locks.

Read instructions carefully. Don't do any guessing. Know exactly and exactly what you are about. Have everything in readiness before you start on this project. If you have been accustomed to using metal cur-

lers, instead of forming pin curls, you will have an advantage. Have every strand the same size, as near as possible, then the undulations will be even and fluid. When winding the hair, keep the strand smooth and straight—no twisting please. Keep it as smooth as silk on a spoon.

It is particularly important that your hair should be exquisitely clean. Any soap scum remaining on the shafts will weaken the coil quality, also the hair will be tangled, difficult to comb out.

If you use a liquid soap, give the hair a rinsing with hot water and a bath spray to remove surface dust. Have three latherings, with plenty of friction, each one followed by a thorough spraying. Only two applications are necessary if you use a creamy product. Comb tresses carefully, so they can be parted off evenly when you start winding.

Let's Eat
BY
IDA BAILEY ALLEN

New Ways With Vegetables

"WE succeeded in making a very fine salad with those little squash, hollowed out, filled with crabmeat, decorated with pimiento and served cold as an hors d'oeuvre," observed the Chef.

"That's right," I laughed. "You started a Hollywood fashion with that idea. Our next stop was Salt Lake City. And there we found such wonderful celery. The way they braised it—in meat stock—was delicious."

"Then, Madame, came Denver. Remember our visit to that famous Log Cabin restaurant, where the attractive American hostess had the ingenuity to feature hot vegetable dishes as part of the American 'smorgasbord'?"

"And her big bowls of marvellous vegetable salads! The string bean salad with radishes; the shredded cabbage with green peas; the asparagus cut in short lengths with diced celery, chopped eggs and lettuce. How beautiful those salads looked with their garnish of flowers tucked at the edge!"

"In Chicago we found that many homemakers liked cabbage cut in strips, steamed and dressed with heated sour cream and sliced stuffed olives—a very beautiful dish," Madame said.

Delightful Combination
"And in New England we discovered homemakers boiling fresh peas and new potatoes together, a delightful combination. Like all the home-makers we have met, the members of the Groton Garden Club were concerned with the high cost of eating. So I threw the meeting open for discussion and suggestions for using vegetables with meat, poultry, eggs, cheese and other more expensive foods."

"And did the ladies have some good ideas?"
"Excellent, Chef. Here are some I would like to share with our readers."

"Scrambled Green Peppers: Seed and dice 2 green peppers. Sauté in butter or margarine and scramble as usual with 4 eggs."

"Tomatoes Stuffed with Spaghetti and Cheese: Hollow out good-sized tomatoes. Fill with fine-chopped spaghetti and cheese; to keep their shape, place in oiled muffin pans, each containing 1 tsp. water and bake 30 min."

"String Bean Dinner: Boil or pressure string beans as usual. When brown, chop onion in 1½ tsp. flour; add the bean liquid. Bring to a boil; add to the beans. Heat and serve.

"Trick Of The Chef: Season new turnips with a little nutmeg and butter or margarine.

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"Don't look now, Mr. Nehru—but there seems to be a queue."

London Express Service

BEWARE THE COMING CRISIS IN GERMANY

FOUR years ago to the day, three of us set out from Shant head-quarters in Paris with a Jeep and a pile of American "K" rations on what was to be my first post-1939 trip through Western Germany. We spent a week motor-ing through the Rhineland and the Ruhr making a survey for the Foreign Office on where and how to set up newspapers for the population of occupied Germany.

At the end of the trip we finished up in Frankfurt. And here I am now on this sunny May Day of 1949 sitting in that same Frankfurt again at the end of another week of travelling in Western Germany—and over much of the same road of four years ago.

Just as I did then, I find myself looking up from a typewriter to gaze across at the jagged facade of the bomb-battered building opposite, trying to sort out mentally the litter of twisted girders and rusting bed-stands.

Children are playing there among the debris. In the hotel restaurant downstairs the German waiters are clearing up after last night's party for the departing American general. It all seems just like 1945.

But there are plenty of changes here all the same. Many of them have come within the last 12 months. Some of them more recently still. The station across the way, for one, its roof still has no glass, that's true. But the rubble of 1945 has been cleared away. New brickwork can be seen.

Most Important

MOST important of all, from the platforms inside trains are now running, plentifully, smoothly, punctually. The square in front of the station, like the streets of all the West German towns I have been through this last week, are clear of debris at last and crowded with largely German traffic.

The shops—which were either closed by bombing or emptied in 1945 by proprietors anxious not to sell irreplacable goods for worthless paper marks—have been rebuilt and are filled.

The mark, thanks to last year's currency reform, has regained its purchasing power and the shops have everything. Food in variety and plenty, furniture, china, typewriters, cameras, clothing, linoleum, carpets, spectacles, pots and pans, and refrigerators—it is all there.

They have everything, in fact, that a people can want, who have gone as hungry as the Germans, and have suffered as much destruction as they have.

And with all the good food to fill it, the German stomach is making its comeback. And so are the broad, fat necks. And with them the old German arrogance and querulousness.

In Bonn, where I went to visit the German politicians making the new Constitution, I heard complaint after complaint of Allied injuries and injustices to Germany, and British plots against the German export programme.

More dangerous still is the effect of all this on German young men—the generation of returned soldiers—and on the 12 million refugees from the Eastern territories annexed by the Russians, Poles, and Czechs.

The young men find that all the jobs in the Administration and vast Civil Service are going to the old-timers, many of them Nazis.

The refugees, first to be dismissed as redundant and first to have their industries closed down, are rapidly becoming a

name of de-Nazification and democracy.

Unemployment

UNEMPLOYMENT has increased in the last 12 months by 500,000 to 1,250,000. German industrial production, which has been expanding rapidly since last spring, when Marshall supplies of raw materials started coming in, has not yet reached the point reached in December. That was 84 per cent of Germany's 1936 output.

A pause has set in. The demand for goods trucks from the West German railway system, which in October last amounted to a total of 372,000 trucks, had dropped to 278,000 in March, although normally this demand should increase in spring.

Everywhere shops are finding it impossible to sell their goods. Orders to the big industries are being cancelled. Factories are closing down or going on half-time.

Even supplies sent into Germany under Marshall aid are not finding purchasers.

This German crisis is produced by the application to Germany of the same deflationary money policy and the same system of punitive taxation of the thrifty elements in the community which Sir Stafford Cripps is following in Britain. But the effect of the policy has been more rapid and more acute in Germany.

As a consequence of wartime destruction (and the loss of 84 per cent of its liquid capital under the currency reform measures), Germany has not the cushion of private savings and investments which still protects the British.

German official reaction so far has only been to send Finance Minister Ludwig Erhard on a money-cadging expedition to New York. Erhard hopes to get big American investments for German industry.

Important above all is the disillusioning effect of this crisis on the German public, coming as it does as a cold shower after the warm optimism that went with the boom last August and September.

Everywhere I found German, and particularly German women, full of bitter disappointment with their rulers. They all complain of the "expensive bureaucracy" introduced in the name of de-Nazification and democracy.

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TWO MEN AND A GIRL ROPED OFF FROM THE WORLD

by CHARLES FOLEY

Milan, Apr. 20. TWO young men and a girl took it in turns to sit behind a 12ft. pleat of rope at the Palace of Nations in Milan.

They were representing Great Britain at the International Trade Fair, which has set up a new all-time world record for such affairs. After office hours the British vice-consul, Mr. William Cornish, dropped in to buy them an ice-cream. Because the two men and the girl are borrowed from his office there is no one else to do the job.

Outside the rope barrier battle raged along a 22-mile front line of exhibition stands, where the postwar products of 32 nations are competing side by side.

Three million people, including 20,000 foreign buyers, have milled through the fair in the last fortnight. In the big hotels of Milan, valets and chambermaids have been bundled out of their attics to make room for tycoons from the Dominions.

Last night I found my bathroom occupied by an American girl buyer; in thousands of private homes throughout the city and its neighbouring towns travellers from Iron Curtain countries seek repose on the settee.

The search "EXPORT or die" is once more the slogan, and in this spirit we set out today to see displayed the fruits of Britain's struggles.

The sun beat down. A Turkish buyer clutched my arm. "I walk all day. I want an English motor-cycle. I want 300 motor-cycles. Where the English motor-cycles? Oh, oh, my feet."

We trudged through torrid exhibition boulevards, past acres of machinery, chemicals, plastics, textiles with all too seldom a British trade mark tucked away under the title of a foreign selling agency.

An hour's walking produced six British products, another 180 were somewhere to be found. At last, the Palace of the Nations. French enterprise seized the ground floor with surpassing elegance. Germany blazoned its recovery with 300 exhibits: from Berlin-made machines flown out by Blüthli air-lift to a Hamburg ap-

paratus for curing asthma by supersonic vibrations. Czechoslovakia and Poland showed what the Cominform could do (even if some of the most impressive exhibits, when picked up, were "Made in Italy") unmercifully. Nation after nation, floor after floor—still no Britain.

The barrier At last we found it. Way up beyond Egypt and Pakistan, smaller than either, grotesquely jammed in between Colombia and the Republic of Haiti, in the back of beyond is a section the size of a dentist's waiting-room and similar in decor.

On the walls a Union Jack under the words Gran Bretagna—Informazioni Commerciali. A carpet (Indian), two tables (Italian) with trade leaflets (British), and across the whole the 12ft. rope.

Of the thousands who pass, perhaps 40 a day have the temerity to chaffer across the hempen barrier. For about half of these visitors, after "screening" the barrier is removed (and instantly replaced behind them).

Here, and here alone, a list of British exhibits can be seen. It is produced in typescript, looked at and put back in the drawer.

No one from the Board of Trade has set foot in the city, but the limit set for telling the world about Britain's "miracle of recovery" was £100, plus the hire of the furniture. The total effect is that of a country which is too proud to fight or too poor to compete.

Why the rope? "People taking leaflets away, and we can't replace them." (Across the way crates of pamphlets are picked up by visitors who stream through the £4,000 Canadian section).

The Institute FOR strangers bold enough to peer over the rope, the only "informazione" visible is a poster directing them to the British Institute in Milan.

I accepted the suggestion with trepidation. But although my Turkish friend could not find a British motor-cycle at the exhibition, everyone in Milan knows the Institute.

Through a stately courtyard, up a marble staircase decorated with statues, beats the heart of British culture. Here is leisure. Here is richness.

For receptions to important people ("academic," not "trade"), the Chancery Room reflects a thousand glittering lights. For other meetings there is the Pompeian Room. Crimson damask, cream and gold.

A "very adequate" teaching staff, bilingual, supplemented by lecturers from Britain. And space—"more rooms than we can use."

Nor is the British Council satisfied to bring in the Milanese to see the Royal Wedding in the film theatre, to turn the pages of The Connoisseur and Horizon in the reading-room, to marvel at talks on the Lake Poets in the Tea-Room.

Notices invite "worthy" foreigners to go to England and, without cost except to the British taxpayer, to attend 25 different summer schools and university courses on subjects ranging from the Co-operative Movement in Britain (at Loughborough), to the Civilization of Ancient Greece (at Oxford).

The value of these subsidised courses is anything between £20 and £55.

The inquiry

AS I left the Council's palace the noonday hush was broken by an Italian inquiring (no rope barrier here) whether the English would learn from the Institute would do when he joined his uncle in New York.

Whatever the hopes of the Council in sweetening the cultural pill, someone should tell them that most of the Italians swallow it only to emigrate to America as fast as they can.

(London Express Service)

NANCY None Better Qualified



By Ernie Bushmiller



By Ernie Bushmiller



By Ernie Bushmiller



By Ernie Bushmiller



By Ernie Bushmiller



By Ernie Bushmiller



By Ernie Bushmiller



By Ernie Bushmiller



By Ernie Bushmiller



By PETER DITTON

—(London Express Service)

BRITISH APPEAL TO ARABS IN TRIPOLI

Cease Rioting

London, May 16.—It was learned today that the British Government was appealing to the Tripolitanian Arabs to cease rioting and concentrate on negotiating about their future political rights.

The British authorities in Tripoli, in their appeal for moderation, are making the following points to the Arabs:

1. Both Britain and the advisory council to be established in Tripolitania under the United Nations will see to it that the Tripolitanian Arabs get a model statute safeguarding in an exemplary way their political rights.

2. Italian rule over Tripolitania would last but eight years, after which the country will obtain independence.

3. The Italian government will be aware of the need to demonstrate to what extent it differs from the Fascist predecessor and will thus show itself liberal and full of understanding towards the Tripolitanian Arabs.

OUTSTANDING MATTERS

Various matters with regard to Tripolitania still remain to be settled. It is not certain yet whether the British administration will gradually be replaced by an Italian one during the next two years or whether there will be a sudden transfer to Italy at the end of the two-year period.

Also, the replacement of Egypt on the advisory council has not yet been decided. Egypt has refused to participate in the work of the council and Turkey is expected to take her place but has not finally accepted.

It was understood Britain would do her utmost to make the Tripolitanian compromise work. It is felt here that success or failure of the Tripolitanian experiment will not only reflect on British prestige in the Middle East but also on future Anglo-Franco-Italian co-operation in Africa.

The Devin-Sforza compromise on the Italian colonies, it was stressed here, was to a certain degree the outcome of the British admission that Western European co-operation could not be confined to Europe alone, but had to be shifted to Africa too.

NOT EASY DECISION

In view of the traditional importance which the British Government attaches to co-operation with the Arabs, it was not easy for Mr. Bevin to make the decision on Tripolitania. The decision is still criticised by a number of colonial experts of the Labour Party, but it is stressed in Labour circles that Italy ought to be given a chance and that the Tripolitanian "experiment" is worthwhile in the interests of European co-operation.

The previous British belief in the dynamic strength of Arab nationalism has almost completely broken down in London as a consequence of events in Palestine. A less serious view is therefore taken of the present Tripolitanian riots than might have been the case one or two years ago.

It is not believed here that the Emir of Cyrenaica, Idris el Senussi, will give more than a measure of moral support to the Tripolitanian Arabs. There is no indication available in London that the Emir wants to become ruler of the whole of Libya. On the contrary, he is believed to prefer to be King of Cyrenaica, where he commands a unanimous following, rather than to rule over both Cyrenaica and Tripolitania knowing that in the latter country he would never enjoy undivided support from the Arabs.—United Press.

New York, May 16.—The United Nations Assembly refused on Monday night to relax its three-year-old ban on Franco Spain.—Associated Press.

Eyes Now On Next General Election

London, May 16.—Socialists and Conservatives were today trying to assess the probable effect on next year's Parliamentary General Election of the nationwide local government contests now completed.

Final results of the local contests show that in a turnover of 30,000 seats, the Conservatives have now regained at least half of their total of over 3,000 losses in the early period after the 1945 General Election.

Socialist losses in the present contests were over 1,000 seats. The elections ended on Saturday and were unique because, for the first time, all local government contests were compressed into a single month, instead of being spread over the year.

They involved London and provincial county and borough councils, London and provincial borough urban councils, rural councils and parish councils.

MUCH FEWER VOTERS

Conservatives and Socialists have now to determine to what extent the "Local Government General Election," with its representative character, was an accurate index of national political feeling.

It is generally agreed that national issues, and notably continued austerity living conditions, played a part in the local elections. But the political opponents recognise that the percentage of electors voting was far below General Election level.

Only about half the British electors who vote in General Election turn out for local contests. This is demonstrated even in Parliamentary by-elections.

Socialist supporters point out that in 50 such contests since 1945, the Government, defending over 30, has not lost a single seat won or held at the General Election.

THE PROBLEM

The problem of the opposing parties is to discover the political alignment of the large proportion of the public which did not vote in the local elections.

On the Socialist side, there is general recognition of vastly improved Conservative organisation in the constituencies.

Some independent observers believe that a cardinal reason for the heavy Socialist reverses was the Party's failure to exert its own full strength at the polls.

Rigorous British living conditions are believed to have caused a considerable defection among women supporters, who though not voting against Socialists did not turn out to vote for them.

Socialists lost control of many towns, and did badly in great metropolitan centres such as London, Birmingham, Manchester and Glasgow, but in some parts of the country, including mining areas, they gained strength and in a few cases actually captured control.—Reuter.

Stoppage Holds Up Unloading

Bristol, May 16.—A general stoppage by about 1,200 men today held up the unloading of seven ships at Avonmouth, 10 miles from Bristol. They demanded guarantees that they would not be asked to handle cargo from the 7,140-ton Canadian ship Montreal City, whose crew are members of the International Seafarers' Union. The dockers had pledged their support for the Canadian Seamen's Union now engaged in a worldwide strike.

Workmen on the ship today had stopped her. The Canadian ship Guilford (7,126-ton) has been immobilised at Avonmouth since April 1, because tug-men and lock-gate operators refuse to handle her out of port.—Reuter.

Pollitt Is Heckled



A British sailor menaces Harry Pollitt (arrow), secretary-general of British Communist party as the latter attempted to make a political address at Plymouth. The sailor was in crowd of 3,000 that smashed doors, threw chairs and besieged Pollitt in the hall for almost four hours. The demonstration was attributed to feeling over the loss of 42 British sailors aboard four vessels that came under Chinese Red gun fire in the Yangtze River. — AP Picture.

Mustn't Push The Japs Around, GIs Are Told

Tokyo, May 16.—The American occupation forces now are being told they should not push the Japanese around but should treat the people here "with respect and not as though they belonged to an inferior race or group."

A booklet prepared by General MacArthur's Headquarters tells soldiers that "a conquering hero complex is not going to help anybody." It points out that Americans overseas are unofficial ambassadors of the United States, and says GIs can help win friends for America.

"Even in conquered Japan the hero does not fit," the booklet says. "We are trying to teach an authority-ridden people the meaning of democracy. It is not going to help if the occupation simply means a change in bullies. It is up to us to teach them that 'kicking around' is not in the normal scheme of things, that freedom and democracy are living in the world."

FIVE TIPS

The following tips are given to soldiers:

1. Act normally, always remembering that you are doing an important job.
2. Treat the people with respect, and not as though they belong to an inferior race or group.
3. Respect strange customs and traditions.
4. Dress neatly.
5. Put all your efforts and ability into your work so that you may be efficient.

"Remember too," read the message to the troops, "that Japanese war criminals are being punished by the proper authorities in the courts of law set up for that purpose. It is not your job to decide on the spur of the moment, that you want to 'punish' the Japanese by molesting them."

"At the same time, you have a job to do in Japan. You cannot therefore run amuck with 'friendliness' at the expense of your regular duties. You must set up for that purpose. It is not your job to decide on the spur of the moment, that you want to 'punish' the Japanese by molesting them."

"You should combine firmness with justice," said the booklet, adding: "The Japanese must obey regulations imposed by the occupation forces but when they do abide by them they should not be molested."

"Very few members of the occupation have authority to give orders to force laws upon a member of the Japanese population."

The booklet gives the Japanese credit for beginning to get the idea of democracy but says they have a lot more to learn.—United Press.

Paris Short Of Gas

Paris, May 16.—It was cold meals and few grilled steaks in Paris today because there was not enough gas pressure. One restaurant owner, complaining of today's strike by workers in several works of the nationalised gas industry, said: "We used to serve 600 grilled steaks a day. Today we fried them—over coal fires."

A spokesman for the gas industry said that gas workers of the General Confederation of Labour and the Christian unions had joined in the walkout because the Government refused wage increases.

The Forre Ouvriers (non-Communist) gas workers have been striking on and off for three weeks. The strike in the Greater Paris area was expected to end early tomorrow.

A spokesman of the gas company's management said that the CGT and the Christian unions decided to strike today after receiving no answer from the Government to a letter demanding an increase in wages and declining all responsibility if their demand was not met immediately.

About 75 percent of the gas and electricity workers belong to the CGT.—Reuter.

ISRAEL JOINS THE ILO

Geneva, May 16.—Israel has joined the International Labour Organisation (ILO). It was announced in Geneva today.

An ILO communiqué said that Israel became the Organisation's 51st member under a provision permitting any United Nations member nation to join ILO by notifying the ILO's Director-General of its acceptance of the obligations of membership.

Israel was admitted to the United Nations on May 11. The ILO communiqué said that Israel will take part in the International Labour conference opening here on June 8.—Associated Press.

'New Money' For U.S. Aid Plan

COSTLY PROGRAMME TO ARM EUROPE

Washington, May 16.—The Administration plans to ask Congress for only \$300,000,000 in "new money" for the first year's arms for Europe programme, it was learned today.

The remainder of the \$1,130,000,000 arms aid plan presumably would be met by transferring surplus United States military equipment abroad or from funds already in President Truman's fiscal 1950 budget.

The \$300,000,000 figure was advanced by Administration sources to the joint congressional committee on international revenue. Senators said it was used by that committee in its weekend calculation of the nation's fiscal condition.

If new Administration requests for appropriations to finance arms shipments are limited to \$300,000,000 the programme is expected to have a lot of money going in Congress than originally anticipated.

The amount apparently would be spent for what the State Department terms "relatively small but very important amount" of dollar aid to increase military production in Western Europe and for a small amount of newly manufactured military equipment.

WAREHOUSE RESERVES

In addition, it appeared that the \$400,000,000 foreign assistance item already in President Truman's budget might be used for arms.

The bulk of the programme would come from arms already in reserve warehouses and from those classified as World War II supplies.

Meanwhile, Chairman Tom Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee raised doubts whether the arms for Europe programme could be considered at the present session of Congress. Congress is required by law to adjourn not later than July 31.

Although the Administration is reported ready to present the arms legislation to Congress it has held back on promptings from Senator Connally. He is said to feel such a delay would be a tactical error.

The pact itself, Senator Connally told reporters, may not be brought to the Senate floor until late June or July.

In a statement prepared for delivery before the committee, Mr. Harvey W. Brown, President of the International Association of Machinists, urged ratification of the pact as an "essential part of our campaign for peace in our battle against war."

He said: "The tragic experience of the two world wars has at least taught us that in face of an aggressor, peace on earth must be achieved through show of strength, not weakness. If the history of the last two great wars teaches us anything at all, it teaches us that the United States cannot escape being coming involved in a major European conflict unless it is possible to avoid the conflict itself."—United Press.

Clay In Bermuda

Hamilton, Bermuda, May 16.—General Lucius D. Clay, retired United States Military Governor in Germany, and Mrs. Clay arrived here by air today and were to stay overnight.

Their plane is to leave for Washington tomorrow, reaching Washington in good time for the arranged welcome.

The General's two dogs travelled with him.

General and Mrs. Clay spent the afternoon sight-seeing and shopping.—Reuter.

Sinking Schooner Abandoned

Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 16.—The crew of the Danish motor schooner Edda were reported to have abandoned the ship today as it sank in a roaring gale 200 miles off Greenland.

The United States Coast Guard cutter Owase is speeding to the rescue.

The Royal Canadian Air Force said that four American Flying Fortresses from Greenland, Iceland and Labrador are aiding the Owase in the search for the tiny boat in which the crew left the Edda.

The 120-ton Edda had time before it sank to send a distress message. This was picked up at Blue West One, which is an American base in Southern Greenland.

The Owase is believed to be already in the immediate area where the fishing vessel sank about 200 miles South of Cape Farewell, the Southern tip of Greenland.

It is presumed that the whole crew of the Edda abandoned the ship safely.—Associated Press.

Striking Miners Back At Work

Manchester, May 16.—Fifty-two thousand striking Lancashire miners went back to work yesterday, ending a two weeks' strike that cost Britain 50,000 tons of vitally needed coal each day.

The unofficial strike began on May 7 over the miners' demand for free or cheap coal for their own use. Such coal is provided in many other of Britain's nationalised fields.

Five Lancashire collieries were idle during the strike.

Local officials of the National Union of Mineworkers on Saturday advised the men to return to work pending negotiations.

Negotiations between representatives of the National Union of Mineworkers and the National Coal Board on the miners' demand are expected to begin soon, the Board announced.—Associated Press.

The Means But Not The Will

London, May 16.—Asked in Parliament today whether the United Nations had any means of imposing its will "in regard to Jerusalem," the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, replied: "It has the means but up to now has not shown any desire to exercise them."

He had been asked to urge the United Nations Conciliation Commission to take every conceivable care that the Holy Places were safeguarded in future.

Mr. Bevin said that that was British policy.—Reuter.

SWISS RECEPTION FOR PRINCESS

Berne, May 16.—A Swiss government reception is to be given for Princess Margaret on her way home from Italy, it was announced today.

The Princess is due to come to Switzerland on May 20 when she will attend a government reception at Nyon on the shore of Lake Geneva.

On May 27 the Princess is to be received by the government of the canton of Geneva and will visit the Geneva United Nations Palace. She is due to leave for Paris on May 28.—Associated Press.

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"VIRTUE in the DUST" Starring SHU HSUI WEN (Star of "Tears of the Yangtze") A HUMAN TRAGEDY A Yung Hwa Production

COMING SOON Alexander Korda presents "AN IDEAL HUSBAND" with Paulette GODDARD • Michael WILDING.

A MIGHTY SURPRISING DRAMA WITH ACTION! William HARTNELL in "MURDER IN REVERSE"